Accidentia ex stãbrigiana editione nup recognita ⁊ castigata lima Roberti Whitintoni Lichfeldiẽsis i florentissima Oxonien̄si academia laureati.

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How many ꝑtes of reason ben there? viij. Nowne/ ꝓnowne/ verbe/ partycyple/ aduerbe/ ꝯiuccyō/ ꝓpoſicyō/ & interiectcyō. Of ỹ whiche. viij. iiij. bē declyned. nowne/ ꝓnowne/ & partycyple/ w̄ caſe: & ῡbe onely without caſe. Theſe other foure: aduerbe/ conīuccyon ꝓpoſycyon and interiectcyon bē vndeclyned. How knowe ye a nowne? Nowne. For he is a parte of reason declyned with caſe. And the name of euery thynge ỹ maye be felte/ ſene/ herde/ or vnderſtande in latyn is a nowne ꝓꝓre or appellatyue. How knowe ye a nowne ꝓꝓre? Propre. For his ſignificacyō accordeth but to one thyge though ỹ voyce ſōtyme accordeth to many: as Johā/ Thomas/ London/ Temmes/ with other ꝓꝓre names. How knowe ye a nowne appellatyue? Appellatyue. For bothe his voyce and his ſignificacyō accordeth to many thynges: as a mā. a beeſt. a towne. a flode. with other lyke. Of nownes ſome ben ſubſtantyues/ ſome bē adiectyues/ & ſome ben relatyues. How knowe ye a nowne ſubſtantyue? Subſtātyue. For he may ſtande by hymſelfe without helpe of another worde/ & is declyned i latyn with one artycle/ as hic magiſter/ or with two at the mooſt/ as hic et hec ſacerdos. How knowe ye a nowne adiectyue? Adiectyue For he may not ſtande by hymſelf without the helpe of another worde/ & is declyned i latyn with thre artycles in one caſe: as hic et hec et hoc felix or with thre dyuerſe endynges: as bonus/ bona/ bonum. How knowe you a nowne relatyue? Relatyue. For he maketh reherſynge of a thynge ſpoken of before/ and that that is reherſed of the relatyue/ is called the antecedente. How many thynges longe to euery nowne? ſyxe. whyche ſyxe? Fourme/ fygure/ gendre/

Primatiue. nōbre/plone/& case. ¶How many fourmes of nownes bē there? iij. prymatyue and deriuatyue. ¶Howe knewe you a nowne prymatyue? For he is not fourmed of an other word/as this nowne Aurū. ¶Howe knowe you a nowne deriuatyue? For he is fourmed of an other worde/as this nowne aure⁹. ¶Howe many fygures of nownes bē there? iij. ỹ symple/as magn⁹ ỹ cōpoūde/as magnanim⁹. ỹ decōpoūde/as magnanimitas. ¶How many gendres of nownes bē there? iij. the malculyne/ the feminyne/ the neutre/the comen of two/the comen of thre/ the epicene/& the dubyn gendre. ¶How knowe ye a nowne of the malculyne gendre? For he is declyned with this artycle hic/ as hic magiſter/& in thynges hauynge lyke he betokeneth only the male. ¶How knowe ye a nowne of ỹ feminyne gendre? For he is declyned wt hec/as hec muſa:& in thynges hauynge lyke he betokeneth only the female. ¶How of the neutre godre? For he is declyned with hoc/as hoc ſcānū. ¶How of ỹ comen of two gendres? For he is declyned with hic and hec/as hic & hec ſacerdos. ¶How of ỹ comen of thre gēdres? For he is declyned with hic hec & hoc / as hic et hec et hoc felix. ¶How of the epycene gendre? For vnder one voyce/& one artycle he cōprehēdeth bothe the male & the female:as hic paſſer/hec aquila. ¶How of the dubyn gendre? For he is declyned with hic vel hec/as hic vel hec dies. ¶How many nombers bē there? Two.the ſynguler & the plurell. ¶How knowe ye the ſynguler nōbre? For he ſpeketh but of one thynge/as a man. ¶How knowe ye the plurell nombre? For he speketh of many thynges/as men. ¶How many perſones bē there? Thre. The fyrſte/the ſeconde/and the thyrde.

Neutre.

Malculyne.

feminyne

Comen of two.

Comen of thre.

Epycene.

Dubyn.

Deriuatiue.

¶ How knowe ye ꝑ fyrst ꝑson? For he speketh of hym self: as I/me/vs/or we. Of this persone be but two latyn wordes (Ego & nos/with theyr oblyques. fyrst ꝑson

¶ How knowe ye ꝑ seconde persone? For he is spoken vnto: as thou/the/you/or ye. ¶ Of this person be but two latyn wordes/tu and vos: w̄ theyr oblyques and euery vocatyue case. ij. persone

Dicūt casꝰ obliquiōes ꝓpter ntm̄ & vocatiuum.

¶ How knowe ye the thyrde persone? For he is spoken of: as he hym it them or they/& all casuall wordes be of the thyrde ꝑson/outtake ego & nos/tu and vos: with theyr oblyques/& euery vocatyue case. Thyrde persone.

¶ How many cases ben there? vi the nominatyue/ꝑ genityue/ꝑ datyue/ꝑ accusatyue/ꝑ vocatyue/& ꝑ ablatyue. Cases.

¶ How knowe you ꝑ nominatyf case to the verbe? For he answereth to this questiō who or what: & cometh before ꝑ verbe: except i voyces of ꝑ imperatyue mode/and some voyces of the optatyue mode. Also whan I haue this englysshe there/here/or it is: and in certayne interrogacyons. Nominatyf.

Nomia itrogatiua/infinita & relatiua nūq̄ tñdēt q̄ stionē.

¶ How knowe ye ꝑ genityf case? For whan this signe of cometh after a nowne substantyue/or a verbe substantyue: ꝑ worde that foloweth of: shalbe put comenly i ꝑ genityf case. But this sygne of folowyng a nowne partityue/distributyue/ꝓpatyue or superlatyue with other put partityuely: is sygne of the genityf case/or the accusatyue case with inter/or the ablatyf case with ex. ¶ Also whan two substantyues come togyder/yf the one be hauer of the other/the hauer shalbe put in to the genityue case. Genityf.

Sunt adiectiua oia ōba alia a suꝫ q̄ ñ subtantiuī ī to genitiuū ēt.

¶ How knowe ye the datyf case? For to before a nowne or a pnowne without ony moeuynge: is comenly ꝑ sygne of the datyf case with this preposityon ad. Datyue.

¶ How knowe you the accusatyf

accusatyke case? For he cometh after a verbe/ & answereth to the questyon whan or what. Also in with a to wyll serue to the accusatyue case. And i without a to wyll serue to ꝑ ablatyue case. ¶ How knowe ye ꝑ vocatyue case? For he is called or spoken to. ¶ How knowe ye ꝑ ablatyk case? In/with/by/thrugh/for/from/fro/than/ & by after ꝑ cõparatyue degre bẽ sygnes of ꝑ ablatyue case. Not withstandynge some of them bẽ otherwhyles sygnes of other case. Of after a nowne adiectyue/verbe adiectyue/ participle/gerũdyue/or suppne: is the sygne of the ablatyue case with a preposityon. ¶ How many declẽsons of nownes ben there? Fyue. The fyrst/the seconde/the thyrde/the fourthe/ the fyfth.

Vocatyke
Ablatyke.

Fyrste declẽsion.

HOw knowe you the fyrst declẽson of nownes? For the genytyk and ꝑ datyk case synguler: the nominatyue and ꝑ vocatyue case plurell endeth ĩ ae dypthonge/ ꝑ accusatyke im am/ ꝑ vocatyk & the ablatyue in a/the genityk plurell in arũ/ the accusatyk ĩ as the datyue and the ablatyk ĩ is. But of these nownes in these verses folowynge in abus.

Dea
Musa
Rana

Abus dant anima dea filia mulagz nata.
Cum domina famula libertagz iunges equabus,
His addas alma/ bix plura videbis in vsu.

Poeta.

¶ Nõ hic poeta/gtõ huiꝰ poete/dtõ huic te/actõ hũc tam/vctõ o poeta/ablõ ab hoc poeta. In plali ntõ hi poete/gtõ horũ poetarũ/dtõ his poetis/actõ hos poetas/vocatiuo o poete/ablatiuo ab his poetis.

Musa.

¶ Nõ hec musa/gtõ huius muse/ dtõ huic muse/accusatiuo hanc musam/ vctõ o musa/ ablatiuo ab hac musa. In plurali nominatiuo he muse/genitiuo harum musarum/datiuo his musis accusatiuo has mu

las/vctō o mule/ablt̄ ab his mulis. ¶How knowe ye the seconde declenson of nownes? For the genityue case synguler/the nominatyue & ỹ vocatyf plurell ende in i/ỹ datyue and the ablatyue synguler in o/the accusatyue in ū. whā the nominatyke case synguler endeth in r or in um/ỹ vocatyue shall be lyke hym. whā the nominatyue endeth in us ỹ vacatyue shal ende in e/excepte deus and agnus: that make the vocatyf lyke the nominatyf. Also filius that maketh fili/& whā ỹ nominatyue case endeth in ius: yf it be a proper name of a man the vocatyf shal ende in i/as hic Bricius vctō o brici: the genityf plurel in orū/ỹ datyue and ỹ ablatyue in is/the accusatyf in os. ¶All nownes of ỹ neutre gendre of what declenson soeuer they be shall haue thre cases lyke ī bothe nombres/the nominatyf the accusatyf and the vocatyue/& these thre cases in ỹ plurell nombre/yf they bē declyned shall ende in a/excepte ābo & duo ỹ make ỹ neutre i o. ¶In plāli nominatiuo duo due duo/gtō orū arū orū/dtō obꝫ abus obꝫ actō duos as o/vocatiuo o e o/ablt̄ duobus abꝫ obus Lykewyse is ābo declyned. ¶Ntō hic magister/gtō huiꝰ tri/dtō huic tro/actō hūc trū/vctō o ter/ablt̄ ab hoc tro. In plāli/ntō hi tri/gtō horū troꝝ/dtō his tris actō hos tros/vctō o tri/ablt̄ ab his tris. ¶Ntō hec fagus/gtō huius gi/dtō huic go/actō hanc gū/vctō o ge/ablt̄ ab hac go. In plāli ntō he gi/gtō harū gorū dtō his gis/actō has gos/vctō o gi/ablt̄ ab his gis. ¶Ntō hoc scānum/gtō huiꝰ ni/dtō huic no/actō hoc nū/vctō o nū/ablt̄ ab hoc no. In plāli noiatiuo hec na/gtō horū norū/dtō his nis/actō hec na/vctō o na/ablt̄ ab his nis. Nownes adiectyues of ỹ fyrst declenso & ỹ secōde bē declyned after this nowne bonꝰ. Ntō

Decōde declēson.

Inuenitur alia: sed nō ītre quēti vsu.

Duo.

Magister

Fagus.

Scānū.

Bonus.

bonus bona bonū/ gtō ni ne ni/ dtō no ne no / actō nū nā nū/ vctō ne na nū/ abltō no na no. In plāli ntō ni ne na/ gtō noꝝ naꝝ noꝝ/ dtō nis/ actō nos nas na/ vocatiuo ni ne na/ abltō nis.. ¶ How knowe ye ꝑ thyꝛde declenſon of nownes: For ꝑ genityke caſe ſynguler endeth in is/ the datyue in i/ the acculatyue ī em/ the vocatyue ſhalbe lyke ꝑ nominatyue/ except ī greke woꝛdes/ the ablatyue in e/ ſomtyme in i/ ſōtyme bothe ī e & in i. The nominatyue/ the acculatyue/ & the vocatyue in es/ yf it be of the neutre ī a/ the genitiue plurel in um oꝛ in ium/ the datyue and ꝑ ablatyue in bus.

Thyꝛd declenſon.

¶ Theſe nownes make the acculatyf ſynguler bothe in em/ and in im.

Em dat et im turris/ toꝛquis cū buri ſecuris
Et reſtis puppis febꝛis peluiſq; bipennis.

¶ Theſe nownes ī theſe verſes folowynge make the acculatyue ſynguler in im onely.

Que ī im ſolā actiñ emittunt faciunt ablt̄ ī a ſola.

Hec dant im tantum tigris tibꝛis tiberiſq;
Maguderis tullis ſyꝛtis bis ſicq; caribdis
Neapolis ſitis thetis ac thetios adde
Grecula que recto dant is ſunt cōſocianda.

Flos.

¶ Ntō hic flos/ gtō huius ris/ dtō huic ri/ actō hūc re vctō o flos/ abltō ab hoc re. In plāli ntō hi res/ gtō horum rū/ dtō his ib⁹/ actō hos res/ vctō o res/ abltō ab his ib⁹.

Munus.

¶ Ntō hoc mun⁹/ gtō hui⁹ muneris/ dtō huic ri/ actō hoc nus/ vctō o nus/ abltō ab hoc re. In plāli ntō hec ra/ gtō hoꝝ rū/ dtō his rib⁹/ actō hec ra/ vctō o ra/ abltō ab his ribus.

ſacerdos

¶ Ntō hic et hec ſacerdos/ gtō huiꝰ otis/ dtō huic oti/ actō hunc & hāc otē/ vctō o dos abltō ab hoc & ab hac ote. In plāli ntō hi & he tes/ gtō horū & haꝝ otū/ dtō his otib⁹/ actō hos & has tes/ vctō o tes/ abltō ab his otib⁹.

Omnis.

¶ Ntō hic & hec oīs & hoc oē/

gtō huiꝰ oīs/dtō huic oī/actō hūc ⁊ hāc oēm ⁊ hoc oīne
vctō o oīs ⁊ o omne/abltō ab hoc et ab hac ⁊ ab hoc oī.
Jn plāli ntō hi et he omnes ⁊ hec oīa/gtō hoꝝ harum
hoꝝū oīm/dtō his oibꝰ/actō hos ⁊ has oēs vel omne is
⁊ hec oīa/vctō o oēs et o oīa/abltō ab his oibꝰ. ¶How fourth de
knowe ye ꝯ fourth declenſon of nownes: Foꝛ the geni clenſon.
tyue caſe ſynguler/the nomynatyue ꝯ accuſatyke and
the vocatyke plurel ende in us/the datyue ſynguler in
ui/the accuſatyue ī um/the vocatyue ſhal be lyke the
nominatyue/the ablatyue in u/ꝯ genityk plurel in uū
the datyue and the ablatyk in ibꝰ. But theſe nownes
in theſe verſes folowynge make in ubus.

Plurali ternis et ſextis dant ubus artus
Poꝛtꝰ acus queſtꝰ tribꝰ et lacꝰ ⁊ ſpecꝰ arcus
Partubꝰ adde veru penubꝰ querꝰ quoꝙ ficus.

¶Ntō hec manꝰ/gtō huiꝰ manꝰ/datiuo huic manui/ Manus.
actō hanc manū/vocatiuo o manus/abltō ab hac ma
nu. Jn plāli ntō he manꝰ/gtō harū manuū/dtō his
manibꝰ/actō has manus/vctō o manus/ablatiuo ab
his manibus. ¶Ntō hoc coꝛnu/gtō huius coꝛnu/da Coꝛnu.
tiuo huic coꝛnu/acculatiuo hoc coꝛnu/vocatiuo o coꝛ
nu/abltō ab hoc coꝛnu. Jn plāli ntō hec coꝛnua/geni
tiuo hoꝝ coꝛnuū/dtō his coꝛnibꝰ/actō hec coꝛnua/vo
catiuo o coꝛnua/abltō ab his coꝛnibꝰ. ¶How knowe
you the fyfth declenſon of nownes? Foꝛ ꝯ nominatyk Fyfth de
and the vocatyue ſynguler/the nominatyue the accu clenſon.
ſatyue and the vocatiue plurell ende in es/the genity
ue and the datyue in ei/the accuſatyue ī em/the abla
tyue in e/the genityue plurel in erum/the datyke and
the ablatyke ī ebꝰ. All nownes of the fyfth declenſon
lacke the genityue/the datyue/and the ablatyue caſe
plurell/except theſe in theſe verſes folowynge.

Quinte cuncta carent ternis sertis genitisq;
Plurali: nisi maneries facies q; dies res.
Progenies acies species sic materies q;.

Meridies ¶ Ntō hic meridies/gtō huiꝰ ei/dtō huic ei/actō hūc em/vctō o es/abltō ab hoc e. In plāli ntō hi es/gtō horū rum/dtō his ebus/actō hos es/vctō o es/abltō ab his ebus. Ntō hec res/gtō huiꝰ rei/dtō huic rei/actō hanc rem/vctō o res/abltō ab hac re. In plāli ntō he res/gtō harū rerū/dtō his rebus/actō has res/vocatiuo o res/ablatiuo ab his rebus.

¶ How knowe ye a pronowne: For it is a parte of reason put for a nowne/& betokeneth no certayne thynge of hymselfe/but by the waye of shewynge or reherslynge. ¶ How many pronownes bē there: xv. whiche. xv: Ego tu sui ille ipse iste hic is: meus tuus suꝰ noster vester nostras and vestras. To these may bē added certayne compoūdes: as istic idem hiccine. Of the whiche all lacke the vocatyue case: excepte tu meus/noster/and nostras.

Deficiunt quinto casu pronomina cuncta
Tu meus et noster cum nostras excipiuntur.

Fourmes ¶ How many thynges lōge vnto a pronowne: vi. as to a nowne: fourme/fygure/gendre/nombre/persone & case. ¶ How many fourmes bē there: ij. the prymatyue & ꝺ diriuatyue. ¶ How knowe you a pronowne prymatyue: For he is not fourmed of another worde as ego tu sui. ¶ How many pronownes prymatyues bē there: viij. Ego tu sui ille ipe iste hic & is. Of ꝺ whiche. viij. ego & tu bē onely demonstratyues. Sui onely a relatyue/ꝺ other bē somtyme demōstratyues/and somtyme relatyues. ¶ How knowe you a pronowne demonstratyue: For by hym is somwhat shewed not

Primatif.

Demonstratyue.

ſpoken of before. And euery pronowne demonſtratyf
ſhalbe ſuche gēdre and nombre/as the thyng is that
is ſhewed by hym. How knowe you a pronowne rela-
tyue? For by hym is ſōwhat reherſed that was ſpokē
of before. ¶ How knowe you a pronowe deryuatyfe?
For he is fourmed of his primatyue: as meus of ego
noſter of nos. ¶ How many pronownes deriuatyues
ben there? bij. meus tuus ſuus noſter veſter noſtras
& veſtras. Of the whiche. bij. all may be called demō
ſtratyues: excepte ſuus ſua ſuū: that is alway a rela-
tyue. In euery nowne and pronowne poſſeſſyue is
vnderſtande ỹ genityf caſe of his primatyf/to whom
the adiectyue & the relatyue may be referred. ¶ How
many fygures of pronownes bē there? ij. the ſymple/
as is. the compoūde/as idem. ¶ How many gendres
of pronownes bē there? iij. the maſculyne/as hic. ỹ fe-
minyne/as hec. the neutre/as hoc. the comyn of two/
as hic et hec noſtras. the comyn of thre/as ego tu ſui.
¶ How many declenſons of pronownes bē there? iiij.
the fyrſt/the ſeconde/the thyrde/the fourthe.
¶ How knowe ye the fyrſt declēſon? For the genityue
and ỹ datyfe caſe ſynguler endeth in i. ¶ How many
pronownes ben of that declenſon? Thre. Ego tu ſui.
¶ Ntō ego/gtō mei/datiuo mihi/actō me/vcīō caret
ablō me. In plāli ntō nos/gtō noſtrū vel noſtri/da-
tiuo nobis/accuſatiuo nos/vocatiuo caret/ablatiuo
nobis. ¶ Nominatiuo tu/gentiuo tui/datiuo tibi/ac
cuſatiuo te/vocatiuo o tu/ablatiuo te. In plurali ntō
vos/gentiuo veſtrum vel veſtri/datiuo vobis/accu
ſatiuo vos/vcīō o vos/ablatiuo vob is. ¶ Ntō caret
gtō ſui/dtō ſibi/accuſatiuo ſe/vcīō caret/ablō ſe. In
plurali ntō caret/gtō ſui/dtō ſibi/actō ſe/vcīō caret/
ablō ſe. ¶ How knowe ye ỹ ſeconde declenſon of pro-

Relatyue

Deryua-
tyue.

Figures.

Gendres.

Declēſōs

Ego.

Tu.

Sui.

nownes ⁊ For the genityk cale ſynguler endeth in ius or in us the datyue in i or in c. ¶ How many prono wnes be of that declenſon: v. Ille ipſe iſte hic ⁊ is/ and theſe. viij. nownes with theyr compoundes vnus totus ſolus vllus alter ali⁹ quis ⁊ vter. Of the whiche viij. nownes vn⁹ tot⁹ and ſolus onely haue the voca tyue cale. Uerſus.

Pone vocatiuos cum totus ſolus ⁊ vnus
Sed non in reliquis quorū genitiuus in ius.

Ille. ¶ Ntō ille illa illud/gtō illi⁹/dtō illi/actō illū illam il lud/vctō caret/abltō illo illa illo. In plali ntō illi ille illa/gtō illoꝝ illaꝝ illoꝝ/dtō illis/actō illos illas illa/ vctō caret abltō illis. ¶ Ipſe ipſa ipſum. And iſte iſta iſtud be lykewyſe declyned.

	hic	hūc	
Ntō	hec. gtō huiꝰ. dtō huic. actō	hāc	vctō caret
	hoc	hoc	
	hoc	hi	horū
abltō	hac. In plali ntō he gtō	harū. dtō his	
	hoc	hec	horū.
	hos		
Actō	has. vctō caret. ablatiuo his.		
	hec		

Is. ¶ Ntō is ea id/gtō eius/dtō ei/actō eū eā id/ vctō ca ret/abltō eo ea eo. In plali ntō ii ee ea/gtō eorū earū eorū/dtō eis/actō eos eas ea/vctō caret/ abltō iis vel

Unus. eis. ¶ Ntō vn⁹ vna vnū/gtō vni⁹/dtō vni/actō vnū vnam vnum/vctō vne vna vnū/abltō vno vna vno. In plali ntō vni vne vna/gtō vnorū vnaꝝ vnorum/ dtō vnis/actō vnos vnas vna/vocatiuo vni vne vna ablatiuo vnis. This nowne vnus is not vſed in the

cell nombre/but whā he is ioyned with a nowne that lacketh the synguler nombre. Totus and solus be lykewyse declyned. Also vlius vlla vlium/alter/altera alterū: alius alia aliud: & vter vtra vtrū: bē lykewyse declyned: saue that they lacke the vocatyue case.

¶ Ntō quis qui que quod vel quid/gtō cuiꝰ/dtō cui/actō quē quā quod vel quid/vctō caret/abltō quo vel qui qua vel qui quo vel qui. In plāli ntō qui que que gtō quoꝝrū quarū quoꝝrū/dtō quis vl quibꝰ/actō quos quas que/vctō caret/abltō quis vel quibus. ¶ How knowe ye the thyrde declenson of pronownes: For the genitiue case synguler endeth in i/in e/& ī i/the datyue in o/in e/and in o. ¶ How many pronownes ben of that declenson: v. meus tuus suus noster and vester. Quis.

¶ Ntō meus/a/um/gtō mei mee mei/dtō meo mee meo/actō meū meā um/vctō mi mea meū/abltō meo mea meo. In plāli ntō mei e a/gtō meoꝝ arū oꝝrū/dtō meis/actō meos meas mea/vctō mei e a/abltō meis. Meus.

¶ Ntō noster a ū/gtō i e i/dtō o e o/actō um am um/vctō noster a ū/abltō nostro nostra tro. &c. ¶ Tuꝰ suꝰ & vester ben declynd likewyse: saue that they lacke ỹ vocatyf case. ¶ How knowe you ỹ fourth declensō of pronownes: For the genitiue case synguler endeth in atis/the datyue in ati. ¶ How many pronownes ben of ỹ declenson: ij. nostras & vestras/& this nowe cuias. Noster.

¶ Ntō hic & hec nostras et hoc nostrate/gtō huius tratis/dtō huic ati/actō hūc & hāc nostratē/& hoc nostrate/vctō o nostras/et o te/abltō ab hoc et ab hac & ab hoc ntati. In plāli ntō hi et he tes et hec tia/gtō hoꝝ & harū & hoꝝ tiū/dtō his tibꝰ/actō hos & has tes et hec tia/vocatiuo o tes et o tia/ablatiuo ab his tibꝰ. Lykewyse ben vestras and cuias declyned/saue that they lacke the vocatyue case. Nostras. Vestra. Cuias.

How knowe ye a verbe: for he is declyned with mode and tẽs/without case & artycle/& betoke neth to do or to suffer or to be. How many maner of verbes bẽ there: ij. a v̄be personall/& a v̄be impersonall. How knowe ye a v̄be personal: For he hath nombre & plone/& a nominatyfe case. How many thynges longe to a v̄be personall: viij. gendre mode tens ꝓpugacyon fygure fourme nombre and persone.

Verbe personall.

Gendres. How many gendres of v̄bes personalles bẽ there: v. a v̄be actyf/a v̄be passyf/neutre/comyn/& deponẽt

Actyue. How knowe ye a v̄be actyfe: For he endeth in o/& by putynge to r maketh a passiue (outtake facio) and his compoũdes: that kepeth a ī a composycyon/and maye gouerne an accusatyue of a reasonable thynge except iuuideo interdico w̄ fewe other.

Calefacio
Calefio.
Conficio.
Conficior

How knowe ye a verbe passyue: For he betokeneth to suffer/& endeth ir/& by puttynge away r/he tourneth to his actyue/as amor amo. These bẽ the sygnes of a verbe passyue: am/art/is/was/were/or be.

A v̄be passyue wyll haue after hym an ablatyf case w̄ a prepositiõ of the doer/or somtyme a datyue/& before hym a nominatyf case of ỹ sufferer/except ỹ infinytyfe lette it.

A verbe passyue.

A verbe neutre. How knowe ye a v̄be neutre: For he endeth in o & may not take r vpõ o/as disco studeo/nor gouerne an accusatyue case of a reasonable thynge after hym.

Comyn. How knowe ye a verbe comyn: For he hath the letter of the passyf/& the significacyõ of the actyfe & the passyf bothe/as largior to grannte/or to be graũted.

¶ These bẽ verbes comyn in these verses folowynge

Largior experior veneror morior osculor hortor
Crimino r amplector r interpretor hospitor adde.

Deponẽt How knowe ye a verbe deponẽt: For he hath ỹ letre of the passyue/& betokeneth to do/as loquor/eris

to speke. except nascor trascor tristor / & stomachor wt certayne other. ¶ How many modes be there: vi. ỹ indicatyue / the imperatyue / ỹ optatyue / the potencyall ỹ coniunctyue / & the infinytyf mode. ¶ How knowe you ỹ indicatyf mode: For he sheweth or asketh a reason sothe or fals. And to his mode wyll serue these latyn wordes: quãꝯ et si tametsi. And wordes incunqꝫ as q̃cũqꝫ / & voyces geminate put infinytly / as quisqꝫ the whiche also wyll serue somtyme to the cõiũctyue mode. ¶ How knowe you ỹ imperatyf mode: For he byddeth or cõmaundeth. ¶ How knowe ye ỹ optatyf mode: For he wylleth or desyreth / & these wordes lette wolde god / I praye god / wt other wordes of wyshynge bẽ ỹ sygnes of ỹ optattiue mode. Also these latĩ wordes. o si vtinam o vt et si / put for vtinã wyll serue to the optatyue mode. ¶ How knowe ye the potẽcyall mode: For he hath ỹ signifycacyon of one of these verbes possum volo or debeo / and the infinitiue mode of the ẅbe that he cometh of. And his sygnes in englyshe bẽ these. may can myght wold shold or ought with other lyke / and he is fourmed in al tẽses lyke ỹ voyces of the optatyue mode. saue it / that is the voyce of the preterpluperfectẽs / i hym is also the voyce of the preterperfectens / & he is put somtyme with the sygnes of the optatyue mode / & somtyme with ỹ sygnes of ỹ contiũctiue mode. ¶ How knowe ye ỹ contiũctyf mode For he ioyneth a verbe to hym or hymselfe to another And the wordes in these verses folowynge wyll serue to the coniunctyf mode / & many of theym somtymes to the indicatyue mode.

Anteqũ vt poseqũ nisi quũ quãuis ubi donec
An si cũ dubitant / quasi quin / ac sicqꝫ priusq̃.
Hec coniunctiuos poscunt / licet adde quousqꝫ

Sumtẽ passiue nõ nũq̃ ptici pia preteriti tpis deponẽtium vt orꝫnatus.

Abusiue ponãt aliqñ in hoc mõ voces preteriti plecti futuri qiũctiui.

¶How knowe you the infinytyue mode? For to before a verbe is the sygne of the infinytyue mode. And whā two verbes come togyder with a relatyue or coniunc cyon the later shalbe put in the infinytyue mode.

¶The infinytyue mode hath neyther nōbre nor perſone/nor nominatiue caſe: but cōmenly an accuſatyue caſe before hym expreſſed or vnderſtande.

Tenſes.

¶How many tenſes ben there? v. ỳ preſentēs / the preterimperfectens/ỳ preterperfectens/ỳ pterpluperfectēs/ and ỳ futurtens.

Preſētēs preterimperfectēs.

¶How knowe ye the preſentēs? For he betokeneth ỳ tyme ỳ is now/ as I loue.

¶How knowe you ỳ pterimperfectēs? For he ſpeketh of ỳ tyme that is paſt without ony of theſe ſygnes haue or had/ as I loued/or dyd loue.

¶How knowe you the preterperfectens? For he ſpeketh of the tyme that is paſte wt this ſygne haue/haſt/or hath: as I haue loued ỳ haſt loued/he hath loued.

Preterperfectens preterpluperfectēs.

¶The preterperfectēs is vſed oftentymes for the preterimperfectens: bothe i latyn makynge/& in conſtruccyon.

¶How knowe ye the preterpluperfectēs? For he ſpeketh of the tyme ỳ is paſt wt this ſygne had/or haddeſt: as I had loued/ỳ haddeſt loued.

Futurtēs

¶How knowe ye the futertens? For he ſpeketh of the tyme that is to come: comēly wt this ſygne ſhall or wyl/as I ſhall loue/or wyll loue. ỳ ſhalt loue or wylte loue.

¶How many coniugacyons ben there? Foure. The fyrſte/the ſeconde/the thyrde/ the fourth

Fyrſt coniugacyō.

¶How knowe you a verbe of the fyrſt coniugacyon? For in declynynge he hath a longe before the re in the actyue voyce/or before ris in the paſſyf voyce as amare amaris. excepte dare/circūdare/venūdare/peſſundare/ſatisdare. the whiche haue a ſhorte.

Secōde coniugacyō

¶How of ỳ ſecōde coniugacyō? For i declinyng he hath e lōge before ỳ re in ỳ actyf voyce/& before ris iỳ paſſyf voyce/ as

docere doceris. ¶How of the thyrde cõiugacyon: For in declynynge he hathe e shorte before ỹ re in the actyf voyce or before ris in the passyue voyce: as legere/legeris. ¶How of the fourth coniugacyon: For in declynynge he hath i lõge before ỹ re in ỹ actyue voyce and before ris in the passyf voyce/as audire audiris. ¶How many fygures of verbes bẽ there: iij. the simple/as taceo. ỹ cõpoũde/as cõticio. ỹ decõpoũde/as cõticesco. ¶How many fourmes of verbes bẽ there: ij. ỹ primatyue/as lego. the deriuatyf/as lectito. ¶How many nombres bẽ there: ij. ỹ synguler as lego/ỹ plurell/as legimus. ¶How many persones bẽ there: iij. ỹ fyrst as lego legimus. ỹ seconde/as legis legitis. the thyrd as legit legũt. Amo amas amaui amare: amãdi/do/dũ. amatũ tu/amãs amaturus (to loue) Doceo ces docui docere: docẽdi do dũ: doctũ/docẽs docturus (to teche) Lego gis gere: legẽdi do dũ: lectũ ctu/legẽs lecturꝰ (to rede) Audio is iui audire: audiendi/do dũ: ditũ/tu: audiens/auditurus (to here)

Thyrde coniugacyõ
fourth cõiugacyon

fygures.

Amo as at.	I loue	amamꝰ atis ant.	Indicatiuo modo tpe pñti.
Doceo ces cet.	I teche. In pñti	docemus cetis cent.	
Lego gis git.	I rede	legimus gitis gunt.	
Audio/is/it.	I here.	audimꝰ ditis diunt.	

Amabã	I loued or dyd loue.	Pto imperfecto.
Docebã		
Legebã	bas bat. In pñti bamus batis bant.	
Audiebã		

Amaui	I haue loued.	Pto perfecto.
Docui		
Legi	isti it. In plurali imus istis erunt vel ere.	
Audiui		

Amaueram I had loued.

Ꝑtō plusq̄ ꝑfecto. Docueram
Legeram ras rat. In plurali ramus ratis rant.
Audiueram

Futuro. Amabo I shall loue or wyll loue.
Docebo bis bit. In plurali bimꝰ bitis bunt.
Legam es et. In plurali emꝰ etis ent.
Audiam

Loue ȳ. let hym loue. let vs loue. loue you. let thē loue.

Impatiuo mō tpe pñti. Ama/et. amemꝰ amate ament.
Doce/at. doceamꝰ docete doceant.
Lege/at. In plurali legamꝰ legite legant.
Audi/at. audiamꝰ audite audiant.

¶ Let vs loue. loue you. let thē loue.

Futuro. Amato Loue ȳ/or emꝰ tote/anto vel antote.
Doceto he here aff. ceamus tote cēto vel centote.
Legito tu vbi ille. In plurali gamꝰ itote: gūto vel gūtote
Audito amus tote diunto vel ote.

Optatiuo mō tēpore pñti vtinam. Amarem ¶ wolde to god I loued.
Docerem
Legerem res ret. In plurali vtinā remꝰ retis rent.
Audirem

¶ Caret ꝓterito imperfecto. Quidā tamē volunt pñtis esse ꝫ ꝓteriti imperfecti.

Ꝑtō perfecto vtinā. Amauerim ¶ I praye god I haue loued.
Docuerim
Legerim ris rit. In plurali vtinā rimꝰ ritis rint.
Audiuerim

Ꝑtō plusq̄ ꝑfecto. Amauissem ¶ wolde to god I had loued.
Docuissem

Legissem les let. In plurali vtinã lem⁹ letis lent. cto vtinã.
Audiuissem

Amem (let me loue) ames (loue ỹ) amet (let hỹ loue) Futuro
Doceã In plurali vtinã. amem⁹ (let vs loue) ametis vtinam.
Legã (loue ye) ament (let them loue)
Audiã as/at. In plurali vtinã amemus atis ant.

Amarem ¶ wolde/sholde/or ought to loue. Potẽtiali
Docerem modo tpe
Legerem res ret. In plurali remus retis rent. pzesenti.
Audirem

¶ Caret pzeterito imperfecto.

Amauissẽ ¶ I wolde sholde or ought to haue loued. Ptõ perfe
Docuissem cto.
Legissem les let. In plurali semus setis sent.
Audiuissem

Amauissẽ ¶ I had loued. Ptõ plusq̃
Docuissem pfecto.
Legissem les let. In plurali semus setis sent.
Audiuissem

¶ I may loue or can loue.
Amem es et. In plurali emus etis ent. Cicero
Doceam Quis ne-
Legam as at. In plurali amus atis ant. gat hoc
Audiam futuro.

¶ whan I loue.
Amem es et. In plurali emus etis ent. Cõiunctiuo mõ tẽpoze pñti cum.
Doceam
Legam as at. In plurali amus atis ant.
Audiam

Ptō imp⁹fecto cum — Amarem (Cwhan I loued.
Docerem
Legerem res ret. In plali remus retis rent.
Audirem

Ptō perfecto cum — Amaueri (Cwhan I haue loued.
Docueri
Legerim ris rit. In plali cū rimus ritis rint.
Audiueri

Ptō plus⁹q̄pfecto cum — Amauissē (Cwhan I had loued.
Docuissē
Legissem ses set. In plali cū semus setis sent.
Audiuissē

Futuro cum — Amaue⁹ (Cwhan I shall loue.
Docue⁹
Lege⁹ ro ris rit. In plali cū rimus ritis rint.
Audiue⁹

Infiniti⁹ uo modo tpe pñti — Amare (to loue) / Docere Ptō pfecto et / Legere plus q̄pfecto / Audire
amauisse (to haue or had loued) / docuisse / legisse / audiuisse.

Futuro. — Amatum (to loue) / Doctur̄ esse Ger̄dia vel docē⁹ / Lectur̄ pticipalia⁹ / Auditur̄ ba sūt hec
amā⁹ (to loue or of loupge) / legē⁹ di do dum. / audiē⁹

Supina. — Amatum (to loue) amatu to be loued)
Doctum to teche doctu to be taught
Lectum to rede lectu to be redde
Auditum to here auditu to be herde.

Amens	Louynge	Amaturus	(to loue or a-	Duo ꝑti-
Docens	Alterū ꝓziozis	Docturus	bout to loue)	cipia veni
Legens	futuri: vt	Lecturus		unt ab hoc
Audiens		Auditurus		ꝺbo: alte-
				rū ꝑfitis/
				vt

Amoz/aris/atus sum/ari/amaturus/amandus.
Doceoz/eris/doctus sum/doceri/doctus docēdus.
Legoz/legeris/lectus sum/legi/lectus legendus.
Audioz/diris/auditꝰ sum/audiri/auditus audiēdus.

Amoz	aris vel are (I am loued)	Indicati-
Doceoz		uo mō tpe
Legoz	eris vel re/tur. In ꝑtali mur/mini/tur.	ꝓzesenti.
Audioz		

Amas	I was loued.	ꝑtō imꝑ-
Doces		fecto.
Leges	bar/baris vel bare/batur. In ꝑtali bamur	
Audies	(bamini bātur.	
	¶ I haue be loued: ꝓ hast be loued/be hath	
Amatus	(be loued.	ꝑtō per-
Doctus	sum vel fui/tus es vel fuisti/tus est vl̄ fuit	fecto.
Lectus	In ꝑtali ti sumꝰ vel fuimꝰ/ti estis vel fu-	
Auditus	stis/sunt fuerunt vel fuere.	

Amatus	I had be loued.	ꝑtō pluꝰ
Doctus	eram̄ vel fueram̄/tus eras vl̄ fueras/tus erat	ꝙꝑfecto.
Lectus	vel fuerat. In ꝑtali ti eramꝰ vl̄ fueramus	
Auditus	ti eratis vel fueratis/ti erant vel fuerat.	

Amaboz	I shal be loued/oz wyll be loued.	Futuro.
Doceboz	beris vl̄ bere bitur. In ꝑtali bimur bimini	
Legar	(būtur.	
Audiar	eris vel ere etur. In ꝑtali emur emini ent.	

¶Be ỹ loued/let hym be loued/let vs be loued/ be ye loued/let them be loued.

Impatiuo modo tpe pſenti

Amare/metur. emur amini entur.
Docere/doceatur. In plurali. amur cemini ceantur.
Legere/legatur. gamur gimini gãtur.
Audire/audiatur. diamur dimini antur.

Futuro.

¶Be ỹ oꝛ he loued here after. (let vs/be you/let thẽ)
Amatoꝛ emur aminoꝛ antoꝛ.
Docetoꝛ tu vel ille. In pꝛali amur ceminoꝛ centoꝛ.
Legitoꝛ amur iminoꝛ guntoꝛ.
Auditoꝛ amur iminoꝛ untoꝛ.

Optatiuo mõ tpe pñtiꝟtinã

Amaꝛ
Docerꝛ
Legerꝛ
Audiꝛ

¶wolde god I were loued.
rer reris vel rere retur. In pꝛali ꝟtinã rer(mur remini rẽtur.

¶Caret pꝛeterito imperfecto.

Pꝛtõ perfecto ꝟtinã.

Amatus
Doctus
Lectus
Auditus

¶I pꝛay god I haue loued.
ſim vel fuerim tus ſis vel fueris tus ſit vel fuerit. In pꝛali ꝟtinã ti ſimꝰ vel fuerimus ti ſitis vel fueritis ti ſint vel fuerint.

Pꝛtõ pluꝛ ꝙfecto ꝟtinam.

Amatus
Doctus
Lectus
Auditus

¶wolde god I had be loued.
eſſem vel fuiſſem/tus eſſes vel fuiſſes/tus eſſet vel fuiſſet. In pꝛali ꝟtinã ti eẽmꝰ vel fuiſſemꝰ ti eẽtis vꝫ fuiſſetꝛ ti eẽt vꝫ fuiſſent

Futuro ꝟtinam.

Amer. let me be loued. meris vꝫ rere. be ỹ loued. ametur. let hym be loued. In pꝛali ꝟti. amemur. let vs be loued. ameimini be ye loued. amẽtur. let thẽ be loued.
Docear
Legar aris vꝫ are atur. In pꝛali ꝟti. amur amini antꝰ
Audiar

Amas ¶I wolde/sholde/or ought to be loued. Potētiali
Doces modo tpe
Leges rer reris vel rere retur. In plali remur res pzesenti.
Audis (mini rētur.

¶Caret pzeterito imperfecto.

Amatus I wolde/sholde/or ought to haue be loued Ptō per-
Doctus eēm vl fuissem/ tus eēs vel fuisses/ tus eēt fecto.
Lectus vel fuisset. In plali ti eēmus vel fuissem⁹
Auditus ti essetis vel fuissetis ti essent vel fuissent.

Amatus ¶I had be loued.
Doctus eēm vel fuissem/tus eēs vl fuisses/tus eēt Ptō plus
Lectus vel fuisset. In plali ti essemus vel fuissem⁹ q̄pfecto.
Auditus ti essetis vel fuissetis ti essent vel fuissent.

Amer I may or cā be loued. eris vel ere etur. In
Docear (plali emur emini entur. Future.
Legar aris vel are atur. In plali amur/amini/
Audiar (antur.

Amer (whā I am loued) eris vel ere ek. In plali
Docear (cū emur emini entur. Contīcti-
Legar arf vl are ak. In plali cū amur amini anē. uo mō tē-
Audiar pore pzesē
ti cum.

Amas ¶whan I was loued.
Doces Ptō imp-
Leges rer reris vel rere retur. In plali cū remur fecto cum
Audis (remini rentur.

Amatus ¶whan I haue be loued.
Doctus sim vel fueri/tus sis vel fueris/tus sit vel Ptō ple-
Lectus fuerit. In plurali cū ti sim⁹ vel fuerimus cto cum
Auditus ti sitis vel fueritis ti sint vel fuerint.

Ptō plus q̄pfecto cum

Amatus
Doctus
Lectus
Juditus

¶ Whan I had be loued.
essem vel fuissem/tus eēs vel fuisses/tꝰ eēt vel fuisset. Jn plāli cū ti essemꝰ vl fuissemꝰ ti essetis vel fuissetis/ti essent vel fuissent.

Futuro cum.

Amatus
Doctus
Lectus
Juditus

¶ Whan I shall be loued.
ero vel fuero/tus eris vel fueris/tꝰ erit vel fuerit. Jn plāli cū ti erimꝰ vel fuerimꝰ/ti eritis vel fueritis/ti erint vel fuerint.

Jnfinitiuo modo.

Amari
Docerī
Legi
Judiri

to be loued. amatū. to haue or had be loued
Pfekito ꝙs doctum
cto ꝫ pluſ q̄ lectum/vel tum fuisse.
perfecto auditum

¶ futuro amatū iri/vel amandum esse (to be loued)

Duo participia veniunt ab hoc verbo passiuo: alterū p̄teriti: vt Formynge of tēses

Amatus
Doctus
Lectus
Juditus

J loued.
Alterū posterioris futuri: vt

Amād9 (to be loued)
Docendus
Legendus
Audiendus.

Of the preterfectes of ỹ indicatyf mode bē. viij tenses fourmed. The preterpluperfectens of the same mode/by chaūgynge i into e shorte ꝫ puttyng to ram/as amaui amaueram: ỹ preterfectes of ỹ optatyf mode/ꝫ ỹ cōiunctyf mode/by chaungynge i into e shorte ꝫ puttynge to rim/as amaui amauerim: ỹ futurtens of ỹ coniunctyue mode/by chaungynge i into e shorte ꝫ puttynge to ro/as amaui amauero. The preterpluperfectes of ỹ optatyf mode/of ỹ potencyal mode ꝫ of ỹ coniuncty mode/by puttynge to s/and lem: as amaui amauissem. The preterperfectens of the infynytyue mode by puttynge to s/and se: as amaui amas-

uisse. ¶How many concoꝛdes of grāmer bē there? iij. Cōcoꝛdes
The fyꝛst bytwene the nominatyf case and the verbe of gram-
The secōde bytwene the adiectyue and the substātyf mer.
The thyꝛd bytwene the relatyue and the antecedens.
¶The nominatyue case and ỳ verbe must accoꝛde in nombꝛe and persone. ¶The adiectyf must accoꝛde wt his substantyue in case gendꝛe and nombꝛe. But nownes partityues distributyues cōparatyues oꝛ superlatyf degres / & other lyke put partitiuely shal accoꝛde in gendꝛe wt the genityfe case / oꝛ the other case that foloweth / & is gouerned of them. ¶The relatyf shall accoꝛde with his antecedent in gēdꝛe nombꝛe & persone

HOw knowe ye a participle? Foꝛ he is a parte of Aꝑticiple
reason declined wt case / & taketh parte of nowne & parte of verbe. What taketh he of nowne? case gēdꝛe & nombꝛe. What of verbe. Tēs / signifycacion and fygure. ¶How many thynges longe to a participle / vi. Gēdꝛe / case / tens / significacyon / nōbꝛe / & figure.
¶How many gendeꝛs of participles ben there? iiij. ỳ Gendꝛe.
masculyn / as amat⁹. the femynyne / as amata. ỳ neutre / as amatū. the comỹ of. iij. as hic & hec & hoc amās
¶How many cases of participles bē there. vi. as bē Case.
of nownes. ¶How many tēses of participle bē there Tenses.
iiij. a participle of the pꝛesentens / a partyciple of the pꝛetertēs / a participle of the fyꝛst future. Another of ỳ latter future. ¶How knowe ye a participle of ỳ pꝛe Pꝛesētes.
sentens. Foꝛ his englysshe endeth ynge / as louynge & his latyn endeth in ans oꝛ in ens / as amans docēs.
¶Of whome is the participle of the pꝛesentens founded. Of the fyꝛst plon singuler nōbꝛe of the preterfectēs of ỳ idicatyf mode / by chaungynge ỳ last syllable īto ns / as amabā amās / loquebar loquēs / poterā potēs. outtake ỳ lens ablēs / & iēs of ibā / quiēs of ḳbā wt theyꝛ cōpoūdes: ỳ make theyꝛ gerūdyues i eūdi

eundo eundū. And the genytyk case synguler of ỹ par-
ticyple of the ꝓsentens in euntis: except ambio that
maketh ambiendi & ambientis. ¶ How knowe you a
particyple of ỹ fyrst futurtēs? For he betokeneth to do
or about to do/& his latyn endeth in rus: as lectur⁹ (to
rede or about to rede) outtake the participle of ỹ fyrst
futertēs that cometh of ỹ v̄bes neutre passyues: & of
sum es fui w̄ certayn of his ꝓpōdes. ¶ Of whom is
he fourmed? Of the latter suppyne by puttynge to rus
as lectu lecturus: outtake nasciturus of nascor/igno-
sciturus of ignosco. Also futurs of sum es fui. ¶ How
knowe ye a particyple of the p̄tertēs? For his englyf-
she endeth in d t or n: as loued/taught/slayn: & his la-
tyn endeth in tus sus xus or nus/as amat⁹ visus nex-
us mortu⁹. ¶ Of whome is he fourmed? Of the lat-
ter suppyne by puttynge to s/as doctu doct⁹. outtake
mortuus of morior. ¶ How knowe ye ỹ particyple of
ỹ latter futertēs? For he betokeneth to suffre lyke ỹ
infinytyue mode of the passyue voyce/& his latyn en-
deth in dus/as amandus (to be loued). ¶ Of whome
is he fourmed? Of ỹ genitryk case sg̈uler of ỹ particy-
ple of ỹ ꝓsētes/by chaūgynge tis into dus: as amā-
tis amād⁹. ¶ Of a v̄be actyf & a verbe neutre ỹ hath
ỹ suppyne come.ij. particyples: one of ỹ ꝓsētes/& an
other of ỹ fyrst futurtēs: as amās amatur⁹ currēs cur
sur⁹ But of suche ỹ lacke ỹ suppynes cometh but only
the particyple of the ꝓsentēs: as of timeo cometh on
ly timens. ¶ Of a verbe passyf come two particyples
one of the ꝓtertens/and another of the last futertēs
as amatus amandus. But of suche passyues whose
actyues lacke the suppynes cometh onely the partycy-
ple of the last futurtens/as of timeo cometh onely ti-
mendus. ¶ Of a verbe deponente/yf he haue the su-
pynes cometh thre particyples: one of the ꝓsentens

Of ỹ p̄ter tens.

Of the la ter futur.

another of the preterites / & another of the fyrst futur tens / as of loquor cometh loquēs locutus locuturus. ¶ Of a verbe comyn come iiij. participles: ones ye preſētes & another of the latter futurtēs: as of largi or cometh largiēs largitꝰ largiturꝰ largiēdꝰ. ¶ How many nombres of participles be there? iij. ye ſinguler as amās: ye plurell / as amantes. ¶ How many tygures of participles be there? iij. ye ſymple / as legēs: the cōpounde as perlegēs. ¶ Ntō hic & hec et hoc amās / gtō huiꝰ tis / dtō huic ti / actō hūc & hāc tē & hoc amās vctō o amās / abltō ab hoc & ab hac & ab hoc te. In plā li ntō hi et he tes & hec tia / gtō horū & harū & horū tiū / dtō his tibus / actō hos et has tes & hec tia / vctō o tes et o tia / abltō ab his tibꝰ. ¶ Ntō amatuꝰ a ū / gtō ri re ri / dtō ro re ro / actō rū rā rū / vctō re ra rū / ablatiuo ro ra ro. In plāli ntō ri re ra / gtō rorū rarū rorū / dati uo ris / actō ros ras ra / vocatiuo ri re ra / ablatiuo ris. ¶ Nominatiuo amatus a um / & amandus a um be lykewyſe declyned ¶ How many maner of wyſe may the voyce of the participle be chaunged into a nowne iiij. maner wyſe. The fyrſt whā he is ꝓstrued with an other caſe than ye verbe that he cometh of / as doctus grāmatice: ye ſeconde by compoſicyon / as doctus idoctus. ye thyrde by cōpariſon / as doctꝰ doctior doctiſſimus. the fourth whan he ſignifyeth no tyme / as amā dus. i. amari dignus.

Nombres

Fygures.

Iſtiuſmodi ablatiꝰ nō eriūt in i niſi metri grā & ſic vt ſentit. Seruiꝰ in ſcōam editionē Donati.

HOw knowe you an aduerbe? for he is a part of reaſon vndeclyned ye is Joyned vnto vbes participles gerūdiues & ſuppynes to declare & fulfyll the ſignificacyon of them. ¶ How many thynges lōge to an aduerbe? iiij. Signifycacyon cōpariſon fourme & fygure. Significationes aduerbiorū que tāt? aut ſunt aduerbia loci / aut temporis / aut numeri. et cetera.

Inuenit interdū etiā noī adiectiuo iunctū. Saluſtiꝰ. duos maxīe ipſi gtos delegit.

Intrõ si-bipsi. Jõ. Parũ ho-neste pudi-citiam ha-buere.

Que sunt aduerbia loci? hic ĩlic isthic hac quo vbi ĩtro ipsi. Jõ. foras intro foris obuiã. These. vi. aduerbes bẽ iterro-gatyues of places. quo (whyder) qua (whiche waye) vnde (frõ whens) vbi (where) quorsũ (whyderwarde) quousq; (how ferre). ¶ Que sũt aduerbia tẽporis

Hodie nũc nuper heri cras aliqñ olim tũc quum dum iam semper mane modo vesperi tãtisper aliquantisp interdũ. Que nũeri: semel bis ter quater nonies decies vicies millies. Que ordinis: inde deinde deinceps deniq; demũ postea pterea primũ primo secũdo vicissim qđ et seperandi est. Que negãdi: haud neq; nõ minime neutiq; nequaq;. Que affirmãdi: etiam qđni pfecto quippe certe sc;. Que optãdi: vtinã o si vt o et si pro vtinã. Que concedẽdi: licet esto. Que adulandi: sodes amabo. Que iurãdi: pol me castor mehercle me diuisidius. Que demõstrandi: en ecce eccũ eccã. Que interrogãdi: cur quare quãobrẽ. Que dubitãdi & euẽtus: sunt que interdũ confũdũtur: vt quid qui nũ non nũquid. Que dubitandi: Forsan forsitan fortassis fortasse. Que prohibẽdi: ne. Que euẽtus: forte fortuitu. Que similitudinis: quasi ceu tanq; vt velut veluti sic sicut sicuti put pinde ac si. Que vocãdi: heus ehodum. Que respondẽdi: heu. Que congregãdi: simul vna pariter cõmuniter. Que elegendi: potiꝰ immo. Que hortãdi: eia age agite. Que seperandi: seorsum vicatim vtriq; singulatim semote paulatim sẽsim. Que qualitatis: bene pulcre fortiter omnino care viliter misere morose perperã expedite. Que quãtitatis: multũ plmin9 parũ satis nimiũ nimis valde. Que cõparandi: tam et q̃ magis maxime. ¶ Grad9 cõparationis sũt tres. positiuus cõparatiuus & superlatiuus. Que sũt aduerbia positiui grad9: docte pulcre fortiter: et sic ia. Que comparatiui: doctius pulcrius fortius. Que superlatiui: doctissime pulcherrime fortissime. ¶ Ma-

ny aduerbes cõiunccyons & intericcyons bẽ of dyuer
se lignificacyons/& therfore they may be diuersly na
med/as vbi may be an aduerbe of place/& oftym at a
cõiunccyon copulatyf aduersatyue and dymynutyue
¶How many fourmes of aduerbes bẽ there? two. the
prymatyue/as clã: ỹ deryuatyf/as clãculum. ¶How
many fygures bẽ there? thre. the symple/as diu: ỹ cõ-
poũde/as iterdiu: ỹ decõpoũde/as impryudẽter. ¶W
how many cases may an aduerbe be ꝯstrued? W all ca
ses. with a nominatyue/as en pryamus. W a genityf
case/as vbiqz locorũ. with a datyf/as propius vrbi. W
an accusatyue case/as proxime hispaniã. with a voca-
tyue/as heus puer. with an ablatyf/as procul dubio.
¶How knowe ye a coniũccyõ? For he as a part of
reasõ vndeclyned ỹ Joyneth wordes/or sẽten-
ces togyder. ¶How many thynges lõge to a cõiũccyõ
Thre. power fygure & ordre. ¶How many powers
of coniunccyons bẽ there? copulatyues disiunctyues
and interrogatyues/with other that folowe. que sũt
copulatyue coniunctiones? etqz atqz at ac ast quoqz.
Que sunt disiunctiue? aut ve vel ne nec an neqz seu si
ue. Que ĩterrogatiue? ne an necne anne nonne. Que
expletiue vel completiue? quidem equidẽ vero autem
quoqz sez nimirꝝ pfecto. Que aduersatiue? sed tamẽ
q̃q̃ q̃uis etsi tametsi etiam si at verũ & ceterũ/qñ p
sed ponuntur. Que abgnegatiue vel exceptiue? ni nisi
quin alioquin prꝛeterq̃. Que diminutiue? saltẽ ne nec
at aut & vel pro saltem. Que causales? qz qua propter
qm̃ quippe enĩ etenĩ nã nãqz qñq̃dẽ liquidẽ quatenus
vt q̃ ne neu neue sĩ quĩ/et qñ sumpta pro quia. Que
cõditionales? si sin modo dum dummodo. Que ratio-
nales? ergo ideo igitur itaqz proin ꝓinde quocirca ꝓ
pterea idcirco. Que electiue? quã ac et atqz quando su
munt pro quã. ¶How many fygures of coniũccyons

bē there: iij. The ſymple/as at ⁊ enī. ỹ cōpoſide/as at ⁊ etenim. ¶ Ordo cōſtructionū eſt triplex. Alie aūt poſitiue ordinis ſunt/vt at ac aſt. Alie aūt ſubiūctiui ordinis/vt ⁊ ne aūt quidē quoq; et vero. Alie cōis ordinis/vt ergo ideo igit nāq; tū. ¶ How many wayes may a coniunction copulatiue be put bytwene vnlyke caſes: iij. maner of wyſe. The fyrſt whā the wordes that iclude ỹ copulacyon haue not one nature of conſtruccyon: vt iſte liber eſt me⁹ et fratris. Cicero fuit eloquens et magni ingenij. The ſeconde wyſe whā he cometh after a word ỹ may gouerne dyuers caſes vt tu es dign⁹ laudis et premio. The thyrde. whā he it put bytwene two nownes of places whiche muſt be put i diuers caſes: vt Cicero floruit Rome ⁊ Athenis

HOw knowe ye a prepoſicyon? for he is a parte of reaſon vndeclyned mooſt comenly ſet before other partes of reaſon i appoſicyon ⁊ in compoſicyon ¶ How many thynges longe to a prepoſicyon: ij. Power to gouerne caſe/ ⁊ fygure. what caſe wyll a prepoſicyon gouerne: ſome an accuſatyf/ ſome an ablatyue and ſome bothe the accuſatyue and the ablatyue.

¶ Que prepōes regūt actiū: Ad apud ante aduerſū aduerſus cis citra circū circa cōtra erga extra inter intra iuxta ob pone per ꝓpe ꝓpter ſcōm poſt trāſ vltra ſuper preter circiter vſq; verſus ſecus penes.

¶ Que regunt ablim: A ab abs cum coram clam de e ex pro pre palam ſine abſq; ten⁹. ¶ Que vtroſq; caſ⁹ regūt: In ſub ſuper et ſubter. ¶ In ſub ſup et ſubter whā they bē Joyned w verbes or partycyples that betoken mouyng to a place/they gouerne an accuſatyf but ioyned with other ꝛbes they gouerne an ablatyue caſe. Theſe prepoſicyōs apud penes ſecūdū abſq; ſine with certayne other ſtande euer in appoſicyon. And theſe, an di dis re ſe co con ſtande euer in compoſ

ficyon. ¶ A prepositcyon in cõpositcyon oftentymes wyll serue to the same case ỹ he doth i appositcyõ. ¶ What doth a prepositcyon in cõpositcyõ? Oftẽtymes he encre seth/somtyme he dimynysheth/& somtyme he chaun geth the signifycacyõ of the wordes that he is cõpouñde am abun dõ/as admiror subrideo dedisco. ¶ whan two prepo dat/bte sitcyons come before a casual worde/ the latter prepos moti. tycyon shall gouerne the case/vt veni de vltra mare. ¶ what differẽce is bitwene an aduerbe & a very pre positcyon? A very prepositcyon i appositcyon maye ne uer be put without his casuall worde/& aduerbe may ¶ How many sygures of prepositcyõs bẽ there? Two The symple/as versus. the compouñde/as aduersus. ¶ All prepositcyons in appositcyon be put before the wordes ỹ they serue to/ outtake ꝑses vbi & tenꝰ. whi che comenly bẽ put after the wordes ỹ they serue to. ¶ Also cum is put after the ablatyue case in bothe nõ bres of these thre pronownes ego tu sui/& somtyme af ter the ablatyue case of this nowne qui que quod.

HOw knowe ye an interiectcyõ? For he is a part of reason vndecyned that betokeneth passyon/ of mannes soule with an vnperfyte voyce of Joye/so rowe/wõder/drede. &c. ¶ How many thyngs lõge to an interiectcyon? one. significacyon onely. ¶ Signifi cacyons of interiectcyons bẽ dyuers. Some bẽ of Joy as euax euge ha ha he. Som of sorowe/as heu hei ve Some of drede/as atat. Some of merueylyng or wõ drynge/as pape. Some of disdaynnyg or of scornyge as hui vah. Some of exclamacyon idignacyon or ãgre as proh. Some of cursynge/as ve malũ/multo malo All other may be reduced to som of these. ¶ What par tes of reason may be put as an interiectcyon? A nown by hymselfe/ as malum/somtyme a pronowne and his adiectyue/as me miserum. somtyme an hole re

lon bothe in latyn and ī englysshe: as p̄oh deum atq; hoim kidē/ah Jesu mercy/ha good lo̅rd: & suche other ¶An interiecc̄yon may be cōstrued with al cases/except a genityue & an ablatyue with a nominatyue: as o felix dies hoys: w̄ a datyue/as hei mihi/ w̄ an accusatyf/as heu me miserū: w̄ a vocatyue/as ah Co̅rdē.

¶FINIS.

¶Additamenta.

¶whan I haue of before a p̄pre name of a cyte towne regyon o̅r countre/o̅r ony other place: yf ꝑ worde ꝑ goeth byfore of/betoken not the owner I shal comenly take the possessyue of the name of the place/& not ꝑ genytyue/o̅r the ablatyue with a p̄epoficyon: as Joannes londonien'sis/nō de londonijs. elephāti arabici poti⁹ q̄ arabie. piscis marin⁹ poti⁹ q̄ maris. Fragra mōtana poti⁹ q̄ montis. But in some appellatiues I may take indifferently the genitye case of the name of the place/o̅r his possessiue: as p̄fectus vr̄ban⁹ vel vr̄bis/cōsuetudo fo̅rensis vel fo̅ri. Mos patri⁹ vel patrie. ¶All nownes adiectyues of the thyrd declenson whose nominatyue case synguler endeth ī r/o̅r in is/& hath ꝑ neutre in e: also substantyues in ar/in al/o̅r ī e (except sal) make theyr ablatyf case singuler comēly in i. ¶Also nownes substātyues and adiectyues of ꝑ thyrd declēson/whose genitye case plurell endeth in ium make theyr accusatyue plurell in es and in is. ¶Eadē vox varie sumpta pōt diuersarū esse partium o̅rationis: vt hic p̄nomē est & aduerbiū. verū nomē et p̄ñctio. O aduerbiū & interiectio. & sic de multis alijs

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